canal and water distribution system created under major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation schemes utilizing surface water.

The created irrigation potential through major and medium projects and minor irrigation schemes utilizing surface water has increased from about 50.65 million hectares (Mha.) at end of Ninth Plan to about 56.66 Mha. at the end of Tenth Plan and the irrigation potential utilized has increased from about 42.45 Mha. at the end of Ninth Plan to about 46.42 Mha. at the end of Tenth Plan. Similarly, the created irrigation potential through ground water has also increased from 43.30 Mha. at the end of Ninth Plan to about 46.11 Mha. at the end of Tenth Plan and the irrigation potential utilized through ground water schemes during the same period has increased from 38.55 Mha. to 40.81 Mha. As per the Land Use Statistics for 2006-07 compiled by Ministry of Agriculture, the net irrigated area by wells and tubewells is 59% and through canals, tanks and other sources is 41%.

Water being a State subject, planning and implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. Several schemes have been planned for implementation by the respective State Governments. Government of India provides central grants to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme for early completion of the schemes. Ministry of Water Resources has also prepared National Perspective Plan for optimal utilization of the water resources particularly through diversion of surplus flood water to water deficient areas, National Perspective Plan envisages various links to divert surplus flood water to water deficient areas. Ministry of Water Resources has also launched a scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies under which assistance is provided to States.

Rules for allotting quarters in CSIR

875. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competent Authority of CSIR has specific allotment rules for allotting quarters to its employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether the above rules are followed during the allotment of Directors Bungalow, CRRI colony, Maharani Bagh and CSIR Scientists Apartment, Maharani Bagh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) CSIR has its own residence allotment rules namely "CSIR (Residence Allotment) Rules, 1997" for allotting residential accommodation to its employees, as modified from time to time in keeping with instructions issued by the Government of India and approval of the Competent Authority. Details of these rules are available on the CSIR website ***www.csir.res.in***.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Allotment of Director's Bungalow, CRRI Colony, Maharani Bagh and CSIR Scientist Apartments, Maharani Bagh is done by CSIR Hqrs. or the respective Directors of the Lab./Instt., as per the above rules and established procedures.

(e) Does not arise.

Inter State rivers water disputes

†876. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such Indian rivers regarding which treaties have been entered into with the neighbouring countries;

(b) the names of rivers where water is the root cause of dispute;

(c) the name of projects which are being affected due to these disputes;

(d) whether treaties have been made through the medium/base of International standards/institutions;

(e) whether these can be reviewed; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per available information, the names of Indian rivers regarding which treaties have been signed with neighbouring countries are Sharda, Kosi, Gandak, Ganga and the Indus system of rivers comprising rivers Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej and their tributaries.

(b) and (c) In respect of the Indus system of rivers, water sharing issue raised by Pakistan after, Partition culminated in the signing of the Indus Water Treaty 1960. After the Treaty came into existence, issues raised by Pakistan are settled in accordance with the provision of the Treaty. India is free to construct projects which comply with the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, although Pakistan may be raising objections.

(d) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development lent its good offices during the negotiations and signing of the Indus Water Treaty 1960.

(e) and (f) There is a provision of Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of 1996, relating to sharing of Ganga waters, after five years. The Indus Waters Treaty 1960 provides for its provisions from time to time to be modified by a duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the Governments of India and Pakistan. It also provides for the provisions of the Treaty, or its provisions as modified, to continue in force until terminated by a duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.